

The Relationship Between the Use Of Social Media Tiktok and Adolescent Sexual Behavior At SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescence is most memorable period, because at this time, teenagers are prone to heartbreak, inner conflict, and misunderstanding. Dating is a common behavior among by teenagers, which may lead sexual risk behavior. Sexual behavior is related to adolescent knowledge that comes from social media that contains pornographic content that can be accessed, one of which is on Tiktok.

Objectives: to determine the correlation between the use of Tiktok and teenagers sexual behavior at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung

Methods: Analytical observasional using cross-sectional approach to 100 teenagers as a sample in class using consecutive sampling techniques. The research time was in July - August 2024 and data collected on August 5, 2024. In this study the independent variable was the use of Tiktok, while the dependent variable was adolescent sexual behavior consisting of attitudes and practices. Chi-square test it used to data analysis.

Results: There were no correlation between the use of Tiktok and teenagers sexual behavior (attitude, $\chi^2 = 515$, $df = 2$, $p = 0.773$); (practice, $\chi^2 = 382$, $df = 2$, $p = 0.826$). There were no correlation between the use of Tiktok and teenagers sexual behavior.

Conclusions: : Most of the respondents' levels of Tiktok usage were high, most of the respondents' levels of sexual behavior based on attitudes and practices were low risk, so in this research there was no significant correlation between the use of Tiktok and teenagers sexual behavior.

Introduction

Adolescence is memorable period, as during this time, teenagers are easily heartbroken, experience inner conflicts, and misunderstandings (Isan and Nasir, 2023). Teenagers go through various changes, one of which is emotional development. Generally, adolescence is referred to as the period of "storm and stress," where tensions rise due to physical changes. Teenagers begin to realize that every individual on this earth has their own uniqueness. This encourages teenagers to build deeper social relationships, especially with their peers. Additionally, during this time, teenagers also undergo changes in their attitudes towards social norms and values (Maulidah, 2019).

Dating behaviors commonly practiced by teenagers include holding hands, kissing, and some even admit to having touched their partner's sensitive areas. Additionally, 3.6% of male teenagers reported having engaged in sexual intercourse (BKKBN et al., 2018). Sexual activities among



teenagers can lead to various negative outcomes, such as abortion, unintended pregnancies, and sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS (Yundelfa, 2019). Based on WHO, in the end of 2022, an estimated 39.0 million people worldwide were living with HIV, with approximately 0.7% of individuals aged 15-49 (WHO, 2022). In Indonesia, according to the Ministry of Health, the highest number of HIV cases from 2010 to March 2022 are DKI Jakarta and East Java (Kemenkes, 2022). Based on the 2022 East Java Health Profile, there were 9,208 newly reported HIV cases, with 59.8% involving males (5,506 cases) and 40.2% involving females (3,702 cases) (Dinkes Provinsi Jawa Timur, 2023). Meanwhile, the 2022 Health Profile of Tulungagung Regency reported 267 HIV cases from January to December, marking an increase compared to 211 cases in 2021 (Dinkes Kabupaten Tulungagung, 2023).

Teenagers' sexual behavior is closely related to their knowledge, which is often sourced from printed media, social media, and electronic media featuring easily accessible pornographic content. Teenagers are highly impressionable and curious to try new things. Without proper parental supervision, this can lead to deviant behaviors (Pratiwi, 2022). One external factor influencing sexual behavior among teenagers is the internet. According to a survey by the National College of Statistics, teenagers aged 15-19 years are the largest group of internet users in Indonesia, accounting for 64% of users. Based on the We Are Social report in April 2023, the United States had the highest number of TikTok users, totaling 116.5 million. Indonesia ranked second, with 113 million users (We Are Social, 2023).

Sexual behavior refers to actions driven by sexual desires, carried out with individuals of the opposite or same sex. Forms of sexual behavior can vary, ranging from feelings of interest to someone to activities like dating, making out, or engaging in intercourse (Sarwono, 2013). Sexuality as the way individuals express and experience their innate sexual nature and characteristics, including acts such as hugging, kissing, touching breasts, genital fondling, and engaging in sexual intercourse (Nugraha, 2006). Risky sexual behavior involves actions that may lead to harm or unintended negative consequences, like unwanted pregnancies, transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, promiscuity, and drug abuse (Chandra et al., 2014).

Based on Syafitriani's research findings, teenagers with low levels of education tend to be at bigger risk of engaging in sexual behavior than teenagers with higher levels of education. Teenagers who have lower education levels are 1.82 times tend to be at greater risk of engaging teenagers sexual behavior than teenagers with higher education levels. This study also shows that adolescents with low reproductive health knowledge are 1.73 tend to be at greater risk of engaging in premarital sexual behavior than teenagers with high reproductive health knowledge (Syafitriani, 2022). According to Hossen's (2020) research, a proper understanding of contraception among adolescents is positively associated with premarital sexual activity. Teenagers with very good knowledge are 2.3 times tend to be at greater risk engaging in premarital sexual behavior than teenagers with low knowledge (Akter Hossen and Quddus, 2021). Based on research conducted by Suparmi on Indonesian adolescents and women, adolescents who spend time together can influence their peers to engage in deviant behavior. This study also found a correlation between influence of friends and teenagers sexual behavior, revealing that teenagers with peers who have engaged in sexual activity are 11 times tend to be at greater risk of engaging in premarital sexual behavior themselves (Suparmi, 2016).

Many factors influence teenagers to do premarital sexual behavior. These factors include biological drives from within the individual, parents excessively providing facilities (including



money) to their children, shifting social norms, and poverty, which can lead adolescents, particularly girls, to engage in premarital sexual behavior (Aryani, 2010). Adolescents may engage in sexual behavior for various reasons, such as feeling ready, being coerced, seeking love and affection, or being mocked by peers for still being a virgin (Santrock, 2007). Premarital sexual behavior is influenced by factors like poor relationships between adolescents and their parents, negative peer influence, levels of religiosity or understanding of religious teachings, and exposure to pornographic media (Soetjningsih, 2006).

One of the social media platforms featuring video-based content is TikTok. TikTok presents a wide variety of content with fewer restrictions. Through this platform, users can access diverse information and entertainment, which has contributed to its widespread use. In Indonesia, TikTok is notably popular among school-aged children (Wijaya and Mashud, 2020). Adolescents tend to share more openly with their peers than with their parents. This curiosity often leads them to explore new things that they perceive as aligning with contemporary social norms (Angelina and Matulesy, 2013). TikTok provides various types of content, including the possibility of containing pornographic material. If such content is accessible to adolescents, its exposure could lead to an increase in libido. Libido refers to the desire to enjoy the body of the opposite sex, potentially culminating in sexual intercourse (Supriati and Fikawati, 2009). Exposure to pornography can stimulate sexual desire in adolescents, who may also learn about sexuality through such material. The effects of pornography exposure become stronger when adolescents develop an interest in such content, as it is portrayed as powerful and can lead to addiction (Padut et al., 2021).

This research is expected to raise awareness among the public, particularly parents, about the phenomenon of adolescent sexual behavior, which has become increasingly prevalent. Parents play a crucial role in providing attention and guidance to adolescents to prevent them from falling into the trap of promiscuous behavior. Furthermore, the goals of this study are to motivate teenagers to use social media Tiktok wisely, utilizing it as a platform for seeking positive and educational information.

Methods

This study used observational analytic research design, which is used to understand how and why a particular phenomenon occurs. The research design used cross-sectional, between the dependent and independent variables are measured simultaneously. The study involves a single observation conducted at one point in time. Tiktok was the independent variable, and sexual behavior among teenagers was the dependent variable. 435 of 11th grade students became population, used the formula for the difference between two proportions, the sample size was calculated. From calculation resulting in 100 11th grade students were which have fulfilled inclusion and exclusion criteria. The following are the inclusion criteria, among others: 11th grade students of SMAN 1 Gondang, atudents who agree to participate as respondents, and students who use Tiktok. Meanwhile, the exclusion criteria are students who don't use Tiktok. The study employs consecutive sampling as the sampling technique. Out of 11 classes, 3 classes will be selected, or until the predetermined number of respondents is met. research is scheduled to take place from July to August 2024. A questionnaire, which has undergone validity and reliability testing, is used as the research instrument. Based on the validity test, it was found that each item of instrument had an r -calculated value $>$ r -table (0.329). Therefore, it means that all items in the questionnaire used in this study are valid. Meanwhile based on the reliability test, it was found that The Cronbach's alpha value $>$ 0.60 in every variable. Therefore, it means that every variables



are reliable. Data analysis includes univariate analysis to examine every variable and bivariate analysis to explore the correlation between two variables.

Results

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Teenagers Based on General Characteristics (Age and Gender)

General Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age (year)		
Middle Teenagers (13-15)	3	3
Late Teenagers (16-19)	97	97
Total	100	100
Gender		
Female	73	73
Male	27	27
Total	100	100

According to Table 1, it was show that the youngest respondents were 15 years old (3 individuals), while the oldest respondents were 17 years old (45 individuals), with the most common age being 16 years old (52 individuals).

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of TikTok Usage

Tiktok Usage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Low	11	11
High	89	89
Total	100	100

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Sexual Risk (Attitudes)

Sexual Risk (Attitude)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male		
Low Risk	25	92,6
Moderate Risk	0	0
High Risk	2	7,4
Total	27	100
Female		
Low Risk	71	97,3
Moderate Risk	1	1,4
High Risk	1	1,4
Total	73	100

Table 4 Frequency Distribution of Sexual Risk (Practice)

Sexual Risk (Practice)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male		



Low Risk	26	96,3
Moderate Risk	0	0
High Risk	1	3,7
Total	27	100
Female		
Low Risk	71	97,3
Moderate Risk	1	1,4
High Risk	1	1,4
Total	73	100

Table 5 Correlation Between The Use of Tiktok and Teenagers Sexual Behavior (Attitude)

Tiktok Usage	Sexual Risk Behavior (Attitudes)							
	Low Risk	%	Moderate Risk	%	High Risk	%	Total	%
Low	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11
High	85	85	1	1	3	3	89	89
Total	96	96	1	1	3	3	100	100

Chi Square = 0,515^a (p = 0,773)

According to Table 5, the results show p-value of 0.773 ($p > 0.005$), it means there was no significant relationship between the use of Tiktok and sexual behavior (attitudes) among adolescents at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung.

Table 6 Correlation Between The Use of Tiktok and Teenagers Sexual Behavior (Practice)

Tiktok Usage	Sexual Risk Behavior (Practice)							
	Low Risk	%	Moderate Risk	%	High Risk	%	Total	%
Low	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11
High	86	86	1	1	2	2	89	89
Total	97	97	1	1	2	2	100	100

Chi Square = 0,382^a (p = 0,826)

According to Table 6, the results show p-value of 0.826 ($p > 0.005$), indicating that there was no significant correlation among the use of Tik Tok and sexual behavior (practice) among teenagers at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung.

Discussion

The Use Of Tiktok

The research results show that the most of the of respondents use Tik Tok social media at a high level, with 89 respondents (89%) falling into this category. This aligns with findings from previous studies, which indicate that the high usage of Tik Tok among adolescents is due to the platform's accessibility to videos that can be watched by anyone regardless of age, making it particularly popular among school-aged children (Putri Tanjung et al., 2023). Additionally, previous research revealed that Tik Tok is the most actively used social media platform among respondents daily, whether for seeking information or communication purposes (Syarif, 2024).



This study found that, besides TikTok, the most frequently used social media platform among adolescents is Instagram, with 87 out of 100 respondents using it. According to previous research, many adolescents tend to be emotionally and behaviorally unstable, which makes them more curious compared to adults. This curiosity drives them to stay up-to-date with trends and strive to appear socially active on Instagram. On Instagram, adolescents can communicate with old friends, expand their social connections, or simply check on the status and activities of friends and relatives (Hasibuan, 2022).

Furthermore, this study found that the most frequently encountered information on TikTok is about current news, with 86 out of 100 respondents accessing such content. This aligns with previous research, which highlighted that TikTok allows users to access educational content, enabling respondents to gain positive benefits from the platform, though a foundational principle is needed to use TikTok more wisely (Nurdiansyah and Suhartini, 2021). Another study also mentioned that the main reasons users engage with TikTok are to seek entertainment, gather information, enhance creativity, and build friendships. However, the primary use is for accessing current news. In that study, respondents often accessed information related to travel/lifestyle and sports, which were particularly popular (Bur et al., 2023). According to researchers, the use of social media platform TikTok is currently very high. Many people utilize TikTok as a platform to access various types of information. Its engaging interface makes it appealing and encourages people to enjoy using this application.

Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Adolescent sexual behavior (attitudes) is categorized into low, moderate, and high risk. Sexual behavior is categorized as low risk if respondents agree with behaviors such as holding hands, being hugged/hugging, or kissing the cheek/forehead with the opposite sex. It is categorized as moderate risk if respondents agree with behaviors such as kissing the neck and lips with the opposite sex, and as high risk if respondents agree with behaviors such as petting and coitus with the opposite sex. In this study, it was found that the most of male and female adolescents exhibited low-risk sexual behavior (attitudes), with 25 males (92.6%) and 71 females (97.3%) falling into this category. A small proportion of male and female adolescents exhibited moderate-risk and high-risk sexual behavior (attitudes).

Adolescent sexual behavior (practices) is categorized into low, moderate, and high risk. Sexual practices are categorized as low risk if respondents have engaged in behaviors such as holding hands, being hugged/hugging, or kissing the cheek/forehead with the opposite sex. They are categorized as moderate risk if respondents have engaged in behaviors such as kissing the neck and lips with the opposite sex, and as high risk if respondents have engaged in behaviors such as petting and coitus with the opposite sex. The findings of this study show that the most of male and female adolescents exhibited low-risk sexual practices, with 26 males (96.3%) and 71 females (97.3%) falling into this category. A small proportion of male and female adolescents exhibited moderate-risk and high-risk sexual practices.

Dating among teenagers for now is a common behavior. This dating behavior can escalate into sexual contact, such as touching, kissing, fondling sensitive areas, and engaging in sexual intercourse (Umaroh et al., 2021). According to Sarwono, sexual behavior encompasses all actions driven by sexual desire, whether with the same or opposite sex. These behaviors vary, ranging from feelings of attraction to dating, making out, and engaging in coitus. According to Duval and Miller (1985), expressions of affection that fall under sexual behavior occur in stages, beginning with hand-holding, hugging, kissing, petting, and eventually sexual intercourse. Dating behaviors among adolescents include 92% of them holding hands, 82% kissing, and 63% engaging in fondling or petting. These behaviors can lead adolescents to engage in sexual intercourse (E. Sari et al., 2019). In today's era, adolescents are vulnerable to the



influence of new values. They tend to adapt quickly to the flow of globalization, which may result in deviant behavior, and many adolescents have become sexually active. According to research by Aprita Yulia Lestari et al. (2015), adolescents express affection toward their partners through actions such as 10% engaging in fondling/stimulation, 32% kissing on the lips, and 88% holding hands. According to researchers, sexual behavior has become common among teenagers, as indicated by their dating activities. They engage in this behavior as an expression of affection; however, teenage dating is often conducted inappropriately, which can result in premarital coitus.

The Relationship Between the Use of Tiktok and Adolescent Sexual Behavior

This study used chi-square test, resulting a p-value of 0.773 ($p > 0.05$), indicating no significant correlation between the use of TikTok and sexual behavior (attitudes) among teenagers at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung. Besides that the analysis also showed p-value of 0.826 ($p > 0.05$), which indicates no significant correlation between the use of TikTok and sexual behavior (practices) among adolescents at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung. Thus, it means there was no relationship between TikTok usage and adolescent sexual behavior at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung.

From the data collected, it was found that TikTok usage among the respondents falls under the high category. However, upon further examination, the high usage is due to the fact that respondents primarily use TikTok for positive purposes, such as seeking current news, educational information, and health-related content. A small number of them use TikTok for negative purposes, such as watching pornographic videos or films. This same with previous study, which show that no correlation among information sources and teenagers sexual behavior. In that study, teenagers primarily used social media for positive activities, such as communication and discussions with others (Pujiningtyas, 2014). Furthermore, in this study, it was found that the respondents did not only use TikTok, but all of them were also using other social media platforms like Instagram, Google, WhatsApp, YouTube, Twitter, and Telegram. This is consistent with Pujiningtyas' (2014) research, which highlighted that social media is not only used to seek information about sexuality but also for communication with others. Additionally, with the variety of social media platforms used by adolescents today, relying on just one platform does not represent the full range of their social media engagement.

According to research by Lisnawati and Lestari (2015), information related to sexuality can be accessed by adolescents from their parents, peers, and mass media. In seeking information about sexuality, adolescents do not only rely on social media, but also through television, magazines, and other sources. Santrock (2007) notes that sexual content can be explicitly found on television and even in popular music video lyrics. Studies have shown that adolescents who frequently watch television with sexual content tend to engage in sexual activity more than those who do not watch such content. Sex education is a form of instruction that helps adolescents deal with life issues stemming from sexual urges. It involves providing knowledge about reproductive organ functions while instilling morals, ethics, and religious values to prevent the misuse of reproductive organs (Rasyid, 2013). The environment can influence values, morals, and attitudes, encompassing social, cultural, psychological, and physical aspects, whether in the family, school, or community setting. Psychological conditions, religious practices, and interaction patterns in the family, school, and community environment can affect the development of human values, attitudes, and morals (Elmubarok, 2012). This is same with previous research, where it was found that there was a significant correlation between education and the social environment with premarital sexual behavior (Maryanti, 2021).

In this study, it was found that many adolescents have engaged in sexual behaviors, but most of these behaviors fall into the low-risk category, like holding hands, hugging, or kissing on



the cheek or forehead with the opposite sex. This is consistent with previous research, which found through interviews and observations that students at high school "X" had also engaged in sexual behavior, but most of them were still at the stage of holding hands, kissing, and hugging. Only a small number of them had progressed to sexual behaviors like intercourse.

The teenagers at high school "X" used various social media platforms, and these were mainly used for positive purposes. They utilized social media to communicate, expand their social networks, and play games, indicating that the use of social media did not influence their sexual behavior (OKTAVIA, 2017).

Research Limitations

This study has a high degree of bias due to the subjective and sensitive nature of the topic. In this study, many other factors that could influence sexual behavior, like economic factors, peer group influences, education, religion, and others. Additionally, respondents may not have been entirely honest in answering the questionnaire because they view sexual behavior as a matter deeply linked to social norms in Indonesia. As a result, they may have answered in a way that aligns with what they have been taught by social norms and religion. Therefore, this study did not find correlation between the use of TikTok and teenagers sexual behavior at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung.

Conclusion

1. The most of teenagers have a high level of TikTok social media usage.
2. The most of teenagers' sexual behaviors, both in terms of attitudes and practices, are categorized as low-risk.
3. There was no significant correlation between the use of TikTok and teenagers sexual behavior at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study has undergone review and received by the Health Research Ethics Commission of the Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga with approval number No. 26/EC/KEPK/FKUA/2024.

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